Vol., XXVII.....No. 8,168.

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TRAPPRAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. Parts, June 12.- It is reported that the Empere Napoleon and the Empress Engenie intend to visit the Crar of Russia and King William of Frassia at their respective capitals early in the coming Autumn.

The proposition for a simultaneous reduction of the military establishments of all the great European Powers is much talked of here, and it is said the project does not meet with an unfavorable reception in

BERLIN, June 12-Evening.-The second session of the North-German Parliament will commence next August in this city.

Madern, June 12.-The proposed visit of Her Majesty Queen Isabella to Paris will be made during the month of July.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 12-Noon.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Hazek, from New-York on the 1st of June, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Af-

LIVERFOOL, June 12-Afternoon-The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Williams, of the Williams & Guion Line, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yes terday. The bark Merrimac, Capt. Marshall, from Messon for Phiadelphia, has put into Gibraltar, leaky.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 12-Noon.-Consols for money, 95; U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 79: Illinois Central Railway shares,

Twenty bonds have declined on 1, and are now quoted at 721. Illinois Central Railroad Shares have doclined 1, and the quotation new is 781. Eric Railway Shares, 40. 6 zes, 13; Illineis Central Rallway shares, 781; Eric Rall-

sales to-day. 10,000 bales: Middling Uplands, 111d. Middling Orleans, 111d.; Breadstuffs-Corn, 35 2. Califor ma Wheat, 13(3). Barley, 4 7. Oats, 3 ed. Peas, 38 . Provisions-Pork, 77/6. Beef, 152/6. Lard, 50 . Bacon, 40. Cheese, 66/. Produce-Petroleum, spifits, 6d.; refined its Turpentine, 35 . Tallew, 45/6. Coverseed, 42/.

Afternoon-Cotton is firmer; we have no changes to

Evening.-The Cotton market closed with a slight improvement in prices and rather more activity in business Middling Uplands, 114011gd.; Middling Orleans, 11jd. The sales of the day considerably exceeded the noon estimate, reaching 15,000 bales. The Brendstuffs market has elined to 16, per bbl. for Prime Eastern Mess. Reef steady; per ewt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese lower; prime American 64/ per cwt. Spirits Turpentine has de clined 6d.; quoted at 32/6. Rosin steady; common Wilmington 7/, and fine American 12/ per ewt. Petreleum-Spirits ed., and Refined 1 1 per gallen. Tallow, 43.6 per

LONDON, June 12-Noon. - No. 12 Datch Standard Sugar, Scotch Pig Iren, 53/6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64/. Lin

seed Cakes, £9 15). Linseed Cil, £41. Afternoon .- No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 25 ;

Evening.-The market for Sugar is stendy; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25% Iron-Sales of Scotch Pig at 53/6 per tun nixed numbers. Linseed Oil has advanced to As2 per tun. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 12-Evening .- Petroleum dull; prices unchanged. Standard White is quoted at 40 francs per

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool May 30, has arrived, bringing one day's later news.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY. James Connel, alias Commins, was put to the bar at Cork on Wednesday, May 30, charged with treasonfelony; but, owing to imperfect identification, a verdict

feiony; but, owing to imperfect identification, a vernice of not guilty was returned, and the prisoner was discharged. Patrick Joseph Condon and Lominick O'Mahony were then arraigned for treason felony.

James Kearney, who pleaded guilty to grievously assaulting a soldier at Macroom, was sentenced to five years penal servitude. Three other prisoners pleaded guilty to having endenvored to assist a Fenian, named Eugene Geary, to escape, and were allowed to stand out on ball, to come up for sentence when called on.

The convict Burke was on Tuesday, May 29, removed

The convict Burke was on Tuesday, May 29, removed from Kilmainham prison to Mountjoy convict prison, where he will remain until his removal to Portland con-vict station. On arriving at Mountjoy the convict was at once put into convict uniform, his mustache and beard were removed, his face clean shaved, and his hair cut close to the head. In consequence of his delicate health he will not for the present be put to hard labor. One of the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin-the Rev. Canon the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin—the Rev. Canon Fone—has published the following: "Thanks to the Queen.—Fellow-citizens: In the days of ancient Rome is noble youth whose father had been condemned to death supplicated the Emperor to spare the life of his fond parent. The Emperor yielded to the prayer of filial piety. The son's reply to the Emperor was, 'Emperor, I must forever continue ungrateful?' He intended thereby to signify that no language, no matter how eloquent, could ever convey an adequate idea of the overflowing thankfulness of his grateful heart. I know of no hanguage which can more expressively convey to Her Majesty a nation's thankfulness for having spared the life of the condemned prisoner for whom we supplicated than to say, 'Most Gracious Queen, we must forever continue ungrateful.' God save the Queen!"

A supplement to The London Gazette of Tuesday contains an order in Council, dated the 27th inst., making additional regulations to come into force after the 18th of June next, in respect of cattle brought to the metropolis. It orders as follows: 1. Cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom, except the Channe Islands, and the Isle of Man, and landed at any place in England, shall not be moved from the landing-place for twelve hours, but shall remain for such period in some lair or other proper place adjacent to such landing-place, to be provided for their reception, for the purpose of being inspected, and no cattle shall be landed from any vessel until such lair or other proper place shall have been provided. 2 if, upon inspection, any cattle so landed shall be found in such a state that it would be unsafe that they should be moved from the port, they shall, with all convenient speed, be slangthered where landed, or at the nearest slaughter-house. 3. When, by any order of Connell, cattle brought by sea from any place out of the United Kingdom, except the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, are permitted to be moved to the Metronolitan Cattle Market, no such eattle shall be moved to such market except by railway, and all cattle brought thither by railway shall be discharged from the trucks in which they have been conveyed within 1.600 yards of the said Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, and shall be driven immediately, upon being so discharged, to such market or to the lairs belonging thereto, or to such other lairs as may be licensed by the Privy Council for the reception of such cattle.

The following particulars in reference to the prisoner, Islands, and the Isle of Man, and landed at any place in

lairs as may be heensed by the Privy Council for the reception of such cattle.

The following particulars in reference to the prisoner, Themas F. Eurke, wik, says The Freeman, be read with interest:

Get. Thomas Burke was born in Fethard, in the County Spersary, on the 16th December, 1846, of respectable parents. They smigrated to America when Gen. Burke was 12 years of age, and contrived by active industry to realize a comfortable mode of living. Their son Thomas was sent to the seminary established in New-York by the late Archbishop Hughes, where he received a very liberal education. When at the proper age he was placed at business, and he gradually rose in the 68-teem of his fellow-citizens until at length he was elected a member of the New-York Town Council. His social in flusince and his well-known affection for the land of his birth attracted the attention of Stephens and other will adventurers, who made patriotism a trade to impose on the creduity of their dupes. Unfortunately, he was lived into the snares of the conspirators, who, he believed, were actuated by the purest motives, for the redress of the grievances of Ireland. At the branzing out of the Civil war in America he joined the Federal army, in which he rose from mank to trank until the reached the position of colonel and brevet general through his cool ness and courage. After a series of bloody carphigns he returned with his accustomed earnextness into the Yenian movement with Stephens, Gen. Massey, Corridan and others. He was named Chief Center of the Manhah, in district, and aided in the council of the brotherhood, plantic, and aided in the council of the brotherhood.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867. THE SURRATT TRIAL.

any reliance is to be placed on the evidence of the informers Massey and Corridan. Owing to the faise and exaggerated statements which had been put forward as to the progress which "the movement" had made in this country, a general rising was determined on, and Gen. Burke, who was assigned the Trpperary district, and a number of the American leaders sailed from New-York for England, where they arrived in due course. After remaining for some time in London, Gen. Burke left for Ireland after the failure of the Chester gathering, and on arriving in Dublin he was met by Corridan, who proceeded with him to a most respectable hotel, where the future informer, who alleged that he was a medical student who had come from America to take out his diploma, was the constant companion and bed-fellow of the General. On the 12th or 13th of February Gen. Burke left Dublin and proceeded to Cleannel, where he placed himself in communication with the leaders of the Fenian movement in that locality. The circumstances which followed up to his arrest by the soldiery near Ballyhnust rath or fort, about three miles from Tipperary, are too fresh in the public mind to be recerded here.

The Cunard Company have again added another splendist addition to their already unequaled feet of oceangoing steamers. On the 20th March last the Messra. Thomsons of Govan, on the Clyde, launched from their building yard, for the Cunard Company, one of the largest screw propeliers of their line, which was christened the Russia, by the Hon. Mrs. Campbell. The Russia is in every respect a "great" ship. Her length of keel and forcrake is 346 feet; her beam, 42 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, molded, 23 feet 2 inches; tunnage (3, M.), 3,141; the bunkers have carrying capacity of 1,100 tims. The hull throughout is chain-rivited. There are eight water-tight bulkheads, the doors of which can be opened and shut from the spar-deck. Her engines are 630, and are directacting, worked by four surface-condensation boilers, fittled with brass tubes. There is accommodation OPINION OF JUDGE FISHER-A NEW JURY ORDERED.

BY TRISGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, June 12.—The trial of John H. Surratt, indicted for the murder of the late President Liu coln, was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The interest in the case continues, and the crowd in attendance to-day was as large as upon any previous occasion, although the Court was announced to convene an hour earlier than usual. The prisoner was brought into Court shortly after 9 o'clock, and assigned a seat beside his counsel. His brother, Isaac Surratt, accompanied the prisoner into Court, and occupied a seat near him. The Court was formally opened a short time before 10 o'clock. Judge Fisher stated to the Bar that he could not be present at 90 c'lock, as he kad expected, on account of being much indisposed. Judge Fisher said that in regard to the metion of the District Attorney challenging the array and to quash the Jury panel upon the affidavit of Mr. Samuel Douglass, he had considered the arguments of comusel on both sides, and would now proceed to pronounce his opinion upon the motion. Judge Fisher then delivered the following opinion: as upon any previous occasion, although the Court was

opinion: The United States out, John H. Surratt, indicted for murder-Metion

HANOVER AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

It is semi-officially announced that the inquiries lertaken by the authorities in Hanover have shown the Prussian Government need entertain no fears of affection in that province. The Government will be to confine itself to taking energetic stops against the ties concerned, and will be spared the necessity of opting comprehensive measures, as the population gently is not implicated in the schemes recently brought light. The judicial proceedings against the persons

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL-LITERALY.

The Prince Imperial was well enough to walk for some time in the gardens of the Tuileries, with the kinperor and Empress and the Ministers. He afterward went to St. Cloud.

The Marquise de Boissy (Countess Guiccioli) has finished her memoirs of Lord Byron, and the work is ready to appear. It consists of two thick volumes in large syst, and will be published by Amyot. The first volume is already printed, and the second is in the press. The title is "Byron," and the book will appear without the mance of the authoress; which, however, beside being no mysery to anyone, would be easy to recognize by the details

tery to anyone, would be easy to recognize by the details

HANGVER AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, a bill throwing open the fellowship of Oxford and Cambridge to Dissenters was put upon its second reading by a vote of 200 to 156. The measure was advocated by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell and others, and opposed by Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Garthorne Hardy. When the same proposal was made in 1864 it was rejected by a majority of 36.

THE DISSENTERS AND UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

Washington, June 12.—Our Consul at Bucharest reports that the cise of passports is now required in Kon-mania, which formality was by a former decision dis-pensed with.

MOLDAVIA.

The Paris Patrie says: "We have reason to believe that the French military mission to Bucharest will leave for that town at the beginning of June."

The same paper quotes a note from the Roumanian Moniteur denying the truth of the rumor that disturbances had broken out in Moldavia, and that the Government had placed restrictions on the religious liberty of the Jews in that country. The Patrie adds that no need-sation of this nature had been made against the Roumanian Government, but only against the Minister who had issued the circular against the Jews. The circular, it says, has now been willdrawn for the honor of the Moldo Wallachian Government.

The Paris journals publish a letter from M. Gremieux, confirming the reports of the persecution of the Jews.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 12.—The Rev. Paul Bagley, sionary to Japan, China, India, &c., lately addressed a note to Secretary Seward, referring to the ancient un repealed edict making Christianity a capital offense in Japan, to which Acting Secretary F. W. Seward, on June 4, replied "the subject has already been brought to the attention of the Japaness Government."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.-The United States sloopof war Jamestown reports 20 cases of yellow fever and 6 deaths, during her voyage from Panama. The Revenue-cutter Joe. Lane sailed on the 1st instant to take possession in the name of the United States of the island recently discovered about 1,500 miles west north-west from this port. Four expeditions have fitted out for the same purpose, two of which have sailed. The sating of the steamer Montana for Sitka has been indefinitely post-poned. The Revenue cutter Lincoln has been ordered to report at San Francisco, for the purpose of carrying proper Government officers to Eassian America, to formally take possession of the territory and organize the Revenue system, &c.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TEXAS.

A REGISTRATION QUESTION-THE MAYOR OF GALVES TON REMOVED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 12.—The President has been telegraphed to to decide whether any person can be registered as a qualified voter who refuses to answer the prescribed questions, but is willing to take the oath. A decision in the affirmative will, it is believed, throw down every barrier that Congress

has raised against improper votes. Gen. Griffin has been forced to remove the Mayor. because of his opposition to the appointment of loyal citizens on the Police. Isaac G. Williams, an old resident universally respected, is appointed Mayor.

BY TREEORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
RICHMOND, June 12.—Gen. Schofield having received a complaint that E. J. Cramp, one of the Registers in this city, had been aiding the Confederates, investigated it, and found no cause for the charge. This com-plaint was preferred by a freedman, and is the first made in the State. The Revenue receipts from Tobacco in this district for the past mouth were \$250,000.

THE CABLE TO CUBA. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 12.-The land telegraph ine between this place and Punta Rosa, to connect the latter point by marine cable with Havana, is connect the latter point by marine cable with Havana, is completed. The entire line of 275 miles long was constructed in 374 days, under the energetic superintendence of Major Heiss and Mr. Sadler. The additional is miles, to connect with the Western Union Telegraph system at Lake City, Fla., is also finished. The Western Union Telegraph be inputy will build a line to connect Lake City with a name of the City with some of the connect Lake City with some of the laid better the land better the laid better the laid better the laid line of the laid better the laid line of the laid l

the cust that, and such provises shall be drawn by the certified court, who is publicly to broad the sent of the box, and proceed to draw the requisite number of names are super which the medion in this case to quash the may is rested, as I understand them, and as I apprehend they must be understand by corry lody passessed of the provision. There can be no effect constraints of the provision of which the present panel of pures is taken, shows, first, that neither the Clerk of Georgetown nor of the Lovy Court saw one single name on his list, much less added or cooperated with him in selecting the too names which the law requires that these three officers already discret, and that he did not see a single name upon the list of either of the others, or cooperate in selecting from their lists; on the contrary, it shows that each of these three officers pair het the box the number of cities of the independent of the present or conventional time officers pair het the box the number of others, or control of the present of the number of the present of the number of the present of the number of the present of the present of cities of the other treat of the first pair of the shows that, after the selection of the names to be put in the box had been that make in the bealt, instead of scaling up the low and thoroughly skalding and then depositing up the low and thoroughly skalding and then depositing up the low and thoroughly skalding and then depositing up the low and thoroughly skalding and then depositing up the low and thoroughly skalding and then depositing up the low and the court, to winess him to break the seal and draw the names of the jury required for the presentation of the Sourt as provided for in the fifth section of the act. The Clerk of the Clerk of the Clerk of the Clerk of the court, not winess min to break the seal and draw the names of the jury required for the presentation of this Court, as provided for in the fifth section of the act. The Clerk of the Clerk of the Clerk of the court and the other officers, proceeded to draw from the box the name. The Clerk of Georgetown City, at the same time, though in the presence of the Clerk of the Court and the other officers, proceeded to draw from the box the name. This was also a most reprehensible disregard of the plain provisions of the act. These are the facts upon which his spread provisions of the act. These are the facts upon the court of the cu

THE COLYER-AARON PRIZE FIGHT. WASHINGTON, June 12.—The excitem at to-night among those interested with reference to the prize fight to take place to-morrow between Sam. Collyer and Barney Aaron is intense. Persons are here from Northern and Western eities on their way to the scene of the forthcoming "mill," among whom are a number of reporters for the press. Several steamers will leave here to-night for Aquis Creek to convey those intending to witness the fight, and also the combatants with their respective friends and backers. It is estimated that from a 1,000 to 1,500 persons will leave Washington to-night on the steamers, including, it is said, gentlemen in prominent public positions. Tickets are sold at \$5 a piece, but a number of counterfeits have been sold at \$5. An immense pavilion has been erected at the fighting ground to accommodate 2,000 spectators. The friends of the different parties are congregated in large force at the several spoiting circles to-night, discussing the events of to-morrow. If has been agreed that the fight shall commence between sunrise and 7 o'clock.

BALTIMORE, Jime 12.—Fisticuff circles in this vicinity have been considerably exercised for two days past over the expected fight between Sam Collyer and Barney Aarons, to come off on some point on the Potomac River to-morrow morning. Numbers of the fancy have been in this city during the last forty-eight hours. To-day, at 2 o'clock, the steamers Highland Light and Kent left their wharves for the scene of action, the former carrying 100 and the latter 300 passengers. Many of them are from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The betting is largely in favor of Collyer. Western cities on their way to the scene of the forthcoming

A EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP PROJECT ABANDONED. BY THIRGHAPH TO THE TRIBENS.

Boston, June 12.- A meeting of gentlemen inter-BOSTON, June 12.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in establishing a semi-weekly steamship line between Boston and Europe was held to-day at the Tremont House, and after some discussion a motion was adopted to alandon the whole scheme, and the incetting dissolved.

RSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

THE CONVENTION.

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After a pr	otracted deba	g out Rule No	a 29 of the p
Viona duest	ion. Hoon th	is the Year	and Nava we
called, with	the following	result:	
Canada Janes		TRAS.	
Farto.	Curtie.	Larrenove.	Reynolds.
Beadle.	Duly.	Law	Roberthing,
Beals,	Distribution.	Laurence, A. J.	L. Kopers,
Beckwith.	Dwight, C. C.,	Laringmon,	Roy.
Beil.	Eddy.	Leen,	Ermell L. W.,
Bickford.	Ely	Leurvy,	Schell,
Brucke, E.	Hadress.	Masten.	Schooumaker,
Brooks, E. K.,	Ferry.	Multice	Segment.
Burritto	Fowler.	Mermin,	Silvester.
Case.	Garring,	Miller.	Smith,
Cantaly,	Gentel.	Monett,	Spencer.
Champinen.	Graver,	More,	Toppen,
Chemiree.	Gross,	Morris,	Tilden,
Cheestro.	Hale.	Marghy.	Townsend, M. I.
Church,	Hardenburgh,	Nelcon,	Thermsend, S.,
Clinten.	Harris.	Oudrke.	Vecder.
Collabor.	Hatch.	Faser,	Wakeman,
Comstrok	Hitchman.	Parser, A. J.,	Wales.
Conser.	Butching.	Parker, C. E.,	Weed,
Cooke.	Keritan.	Potter.	Wickham,
Coriett.	hinney.	The President.	Yearne 15.
Cornelly,	E-100777	The state of the s	
Corneso,	124	NATE.	
Alien, A. F.,	Dwight, T. W	Huntington,	Rathbut,
Allen C. L.	Farmen.	Jarvie,	Rolls,
Alveni.	Field.	Kram.	Reet.
	Fingler,	Landen:	Runsey.
Andrews,	Foiger,	Lapham,	Seaver,
	Frank.	Lawrence, A.	Shelden,
Armstrong.	Fuller.	Lawrence, M. I.	L.Shemman,
Axtell,	Gerry,	Ludington,	Stratton.
Haker,	Greeney.	M Donaid	Strong.
Hallard,	Hadley.	Merrill.	Tucker.
	Hammond.	Merritt.	Van Camper.
Brooks, E. P.	Hitchcock,	Popu.	Van Cett
	Heasten.	Frincie.	Williams-5%
Carpenter,	ANTINCTICAL CO.	CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR	

bugane.
Ineffectual attempts to adjourn were made at this Ineffectual attempts to adjourn were made at this point and subsequently: but the Convention steadily pursued its business until the Rules of Order, as a whole, were adopted.

In a spirit of economy the stationery allowance for officers and reporters was stricken out; the Convention increase and reporters was stricken out;

In a spirit of economy the stationery allowance for efficers and reporters was stricken out; the Convention intending to keep itself strictly within the limits of the law as passed by the Legislature.

At 24 o'clock the Convention adjourned, having completed a good day's work. To-morrow the report of the Committee of Sixteen will come up, and then their Constitutional labors will fairly begin.

About a hundred and forty delegates were present today, a larger number than has appeared at any one time since the first day's session. The clergy of the city, without respect to seet, have been invited to open the daily proceedings of the Convention with prayer; and in accordance with this resolution, Father O'Neil of the Cathedral clergy officiated this morning. The weather still continues too cool for a proposition of adjournment to Saratoga.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.-The Convention reassem bled at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE REPORT ON RULES,
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), the Convention

proceeded to the consideration of the report on rules. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS (Dem.) said the only point of controvery in the Committee was with reference to the

controvery in the Committee was with relative of the "previous question." He thought such a rule should not be adopted by a body like this Convention.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the rules be read separately and considered adopted, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to strike out all relating to the "previous question." The proposition was offered as a minority report, and is so entered upon the icorran!

Mr. Sherman's motion to consider the rules separately Mr. Sherman's hotton to toke "previous question" was adopted.

When the rule relating to the "previous question" was reached, Mr. SMITH (Rep.) moved to strike out all relating to that subject. This was not a partisan body. There was no object here in suppressing debate. There was no factious minority. In fact there was no majority and no minority. We are all Republicans and all Democrats, meeting here together to amend the organic law of the State for the good and benefit of the whole people.

Mr. AXTELL (Rep.) favored the adoption of the "previous question."

Mr. AXTILLIBER (Rep.) said that the "previous question."

Mr. ARCHER (Rep.) said that the "previous question."

was adopted by the Convention of 1816, and it was found
to be of great value in that body. There was such a
thing as exhausting debate, and when that limit was
reached it was important to have a rule that would end
discussion. The majority should control, not the political
majority, but the majority of the members, and the preyions question could not be ordered without the consent
of the majority.

Mr. FERSTUS BROOKS (Dem.) did not believe that at

the majority. Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS (Dem.) did not believe that at the commencement of the session any such harsh meas-ure as the "previous question" was necessary. He did not believe it was the intention of the majority to stifle

ure as the "previous question" was hecessary. He did
the utterances of the minority. The "previous question"
not only cut off debate, but it served to cut off all amendments. If at a later period of the session it becomes
necessary to adopt this measure, he would not oppose it.
Mr. CURTIS (Rep.) thought it would be wiser for the
present not to adopt the rule.
Mr. HARRIS (Rep.) never had been friendly to the
"previous question." He concurred in the view that it
would be unwise to adopt this rule. If necessary, it
could be adopted hereafter.
Mr. DALY (Dem.) said the "previous question" might
be a necessity in an assembly where there were many
conflicting views and a great amount of pressing business.
But here there were to be no such struggles. This was a
deliberative body calling for a great amount of discussion.
He was glad to hear the expressions of non-partisan feeling that had been made by those who represented what
might be termed here the majority. He was glad to see

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

the disposition to ignore party and to act for the public

the disposition to ignore party and to act for the public good.

Mr. STRONG (Dem.) had come here to support any measure that was right, let it come from what source it may. The Democratic part of it—a majority of it—was in favor of amending the Constitution. Their only apprehension was that a Convention might go too far. But so far he was grateful for the feeling displayed here. The Republican party held a caucus. To that he had no objection. But he did regret that a committee to call future caucuses had been appointed, because it looked as though party action was to be had hereafter.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND (Rep.) had a motion for the Committee to call future caucuses had been appointed, because it looked as though party action was to be had hereafter.

Mr. M. I. TOWNSEND (Rep.) had a motion for the Committee to call future caucuses, but he would say that no caucus could control his vote here upon any question. He should act upon what he deemed to be most for the public good. He would not stiffe debate here. This was a body for discussion, and he would give the fullest freedom to debate. He should be as much gratified at what Democrats might say as he would be at what Kepublicans might say. It was not the action of Democrats that he feared; it was party action in the action of this body. He was for the widest and fullest discussion.

Mr. STRONG moved to amend that the "previous question" might be ordered on a two-thirds vote.

Mr. HARRIS opposed this proposition. He hoped the Convention would not adopt the "previous question" in any form.

Mr. THLDEN (Dem.) did not feel very solicitous about

convention would not adopt the "previous question" in any form.

Mr. TILDEN (Dem.) did not feel very solicitous about this matter. If the "previous question" was in force in the Convention of 1846, he did not remember that it was used to any extent. He favored the proposition to defer the adoption of such a rule for the present.

After further debate, the motion to strike from the rules the "previous question" was carried by a vote of \$5 to \$3\$.

The rules, as reported by the Select Committee, were then adopted without any further material change, and the Couvention then adjourned until H o'clock to-morrow morning.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE AT RICHMOND-A STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—This morning two Committees appointed by the two wings of the Republican party at the Conference last night, met Senator Clubs of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston at the Ballard House, where all the existing divisions of sentiments were adjusted. The Hon. J. M. Botts accepted, on behalf of the friends of the Charlottesville Convention, a proposition for a joint Convention of the two wings as follows:

To the Uncomditional Union Men of Virginia .- The Remblican Executive State Committee and the undersigned conditional Union men and members of the great others of like condition as common sufferers, not to throw end, as more convenient than Charlottesville, on the 1st day of August next at 12 o'clock m., at the African Church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican party, commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last. The call is signed by the Republican State Committee, Gov. Pierrepont, the Hon. J. M. Botts, Lewis McKenzie of Alexandria, and 300 others.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL PASSED THE LOWER HOUSE.

HARTEORD, Conu., June 12.—The Eight-Hear bill assed the House to-day by a nearly unanimous vote Republicans and Democrats generally voting for the measure. The bill goes into effect from the day of its passage. By its provisions eight hours is deemed a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties. It will reach the Senate to-morrow.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI AND PLORIDA-REPORTS OF THE ASSISTANT COMMIS-

Washington, June 12.-Major-Gen. Howard, Comport of Brevet Major Gen. Gillem, Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi, detailing the operations of the Bureau in of Grenada a number of the freedmen are reported to be returning to the older States; but they are fully counterbalanced by those brought to Mississippi. The number of freedmen in this sub-district is estimated at 80,500, all of freedmen in this sub-district is estimated at 80,000, all of whom are at work, and three-fourths at least having an interest in the crop to be raised. No cases of extreme suffering among the old, sick, or infirm had come to the knowledge of the Sub-Assistant Commissioner. No new schools have been opened, but those in Grenada and Heliy Springs are reported to be flourishing. He says the condition of the freed people with regard to their marriage relations is not what it should be. Great improvement in this respect cannot be hoped for until some severe laws are enacted and executed to make white men respect virture in the colored as in the white girl. The disposition of the white people toward the black is changing slowly for the better. Complaint is made in regard to the manner in which the State laws are executed, as being productive of injustice toward the freedmen. Some few planters have divided their lands so that each family of freedmen work by themselves, each having a cabin and pasturage assigned them, with the privilege of raising pountry, pork, &c., for themselves, Plows, stock, and tools are loaned them. They are to receive one half of the crop raised, and this consideration will doubtless be productive of thrift and industry among them. In the Sub-District of Corinth affairs are reported in anything but a promising condition, owing partially to the failure of last year's crop. The white working class appear to be discouraged, and numerous applications are made for assistance. The district is infested by an organized band of desperadoes calling themselves. "The Night Owl Crowd." Thieving, horse-stealing and murders seem to be their occupation. The treatment of the report says the so-called Union men are neither numerous nor influential; they express themselves to suit the society in which they are placed. A disposition on the part of the Civil Courts to treat the freedmen fairly is manifest.

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A report received from the officer in charge of the Sub-District of Columbus consists almost of an extended report of the schools. The freedmen are working well, and the crops are promising. The Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Natchez reports the number of freedmen in his district as 34,257. The contracts for 1867 are various in their character. Some are to receive wages, others a share of the crops. The condition of the freedmen with reference to marriage relations is reported to be slowly improving. In Natchez and vicinity there is a disposition to give the freedmen all their rights in law; in the interior, it is sometimes different, but evidently a favorable change is being effected throughout the entire district. In the Sub-District of Greenville, the Commissioner estimates the number of freedmen under his charge at 20,000. Here the marriage relations are reported much improved. In the Vazoo District considerable trouble exists among the planters in the swamps. For the last menth their plantations have been overflowed, and, as no work could be done, the planters in many instances gavo the freedmen the privilege to go and get work elsewhere until the water subsided, and many of them will not return during the month. Thirty-eight complaints were made by the freedmen that their firearms had been taken from them under the old law of the State, which withholds from them the right to bear arms. The arms were restored, however, in every case but one, and in that in stance the person complaining received the value of his gun in money. In this district also a gang of horse-thieves is reported to be committing depredations. The number of freedmen in the sub-district of Vicksburg is estimated at 15,000. Here it is reported that the courts administer justice impartially. Labor has been in great demand; and the freedmen are working industriously. Complaints in regard to a disposition on the part of so

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reported as entertaining good feelings toward other.

Gen. Gillem, in concluding his report says: "The registration under the military bill is progressing in many counties of this State. No disturbance has been reported, nor do I believe any will take place. The freedmen are all able to procure inbor with good wages. No assistance is given any person who is able-hodied, but employment is provided for such applying for rations. The number of rations issued to freedmen in hospitals, asylums, &c., during April, amounted to 7,351, being 19 less than the number issued in March."

Col. John L. Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Florida, reports under date of Jacksonville, the 5th inst., the operation of the Bureau in his district for the month of May last. It represents very little of particular interest, beyond showing a prosperous condition of the freedmen, and the promising state of freedmen in all relations. The mass meetings of freedmen, where trouble was apprehended, passed off in a very satisfactory manner in Jacksonville. Oven 2,000 were assembled, and quite as many at chinesville: at Lake City, 3,000; and at Tallahasse, 5,000. At these meetings speeches were made by the leading white citizens of the State, followed by infeligent colored men, and mutual good feeling prevailed. Col. Sprague says in his report; During this month all classes are engaged with their crops. In July there will be more bisure, and when active political measures will be taken in reference to registration, following which the selection of candidates for the Convention. The freedmen are looking anxiously to this, and are generally inclined to be governed by the opinion of the white man from the North, As to what course the citizens of the State will take to control the votes of the freedmen, it is difficult to determine; but it is my impression that every exertion will be made to govern it, and thus succeed in obtaning a political ascendancy in the conneclis of the State, and then extend it to Congres